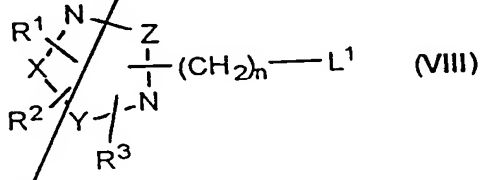
represents C=C; R^1, R^2 and R^3 are substituents either on X, Y or Z or on a nitrogen atom and may be the same or different and represents hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or nitro, or optionally substituted groups selected from alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, aryl, aralkyl, heterocyclyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, acyl, acyloxy, hydroxyalkyl, amino, acylamino, arylamino, aminoalkyl, aryloxy, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylamino, alkoxyalkyl, thioalkyl, alkylthio or carboxylic acid or its derivatives or sulfonic acid or its derivatives, with the provision that when R^1, R^2 or R^3 is on a nitrogen atom it does not represent hydrogen, halogen, nitro, carboxy or sulfonic acid groups; or any two of R^1, R^2 and R^3 along with the adjacent atoms to which they are attached may form a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic structure of 4 to 7 atoms with one or more double bonds which may be carbocyclic or may contain one or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur; the linking group represented by $(CH_2)_n$-O- may be attached either through nitrogen atom or through X, Y or Z where n is an integer ranging from 1-4.

27. A compound of formula (VIII)



(VIII)

its tautomeric forms, its stereoisomers, its polymorphs, its pharmaceutically acceptable salts or its pharmaceutically acceptable solvates where one of X, Y or Z represent C=O or C=S and one of the remaining of X, Y and Z represent C=and the other of the remaining X, Y and Z represents C=C; R^1, R^2 and R^3 are substituents either on X, Y or Z or on a nitrogen atom and may be the same or different and represents hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or nitro, or optionally substituted groups selected from alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, aryl,